JULY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3035.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1788.

Dr. *ANNUAL STATE of the* ACCOUNTS *of the* CORPORATION *of* CONTRIBUTORS *for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of* Philadelphia, *from the 12th* May, 1787, *to 10th* May, 1788. Cr.

To cash paid for provisions (some of long standing)			£3190	10	9¾		
Ditto wood and hauling,			794	11	7		
Ditto pensioners and removal non-residenters, &c.			1813	10	7		
Ditto bedding, &c. of old standing,			325	13	5		
Ditto repairs of the building,			133	13	5		
Ditto raw materials for manufactory,			495	3	8		
Ditto wheels, looms and implements,			40	12	2½		
Ditto weavers and spinners wages,			117	8	2½		
Ditto incidental disbursements,			146	6	1½		
Ditto interest on money borrowed of Bank, and old overseers notes discounted,			77	19	3		
Ditto Hospital on account of poor patients,			200	0	0		
Ditto insurance on north-west moiety of the buildings,			23	0	0		
Ditto furniture and utensils,			87	15	8		
To balance remaining in the hands of John Cummings, £19 16 7 in paper,			19	16	7		
		£	7466	1	0¼	£	7466 1 0¼

By cash, a balance in hands of the Treasurer, May 12, 1787,						£57	3 8¾
Ditto in the Steward's hands,						8	0 0
Ditto received of the Overseers of the poor, viz.							
For City,		£5703	15	5½			
Northern Liberties,		648	9	7½			
Southwark,		489	3	7½			
Moyamensing,		218	17	2			
						7060	5 10½
Ditto for rent of Old Alms House lots,						24	0 0
Ditto fines recovered by W. Adcock, Esq;						0	15 0
Ditto pay patients,						120	17 5
Ditto Manufactories,						157	9 10½
Ditto State Money exchanged that was in the Treasury,						31	16 9
Ditto of Gunning Bedford, additional subscription omitted some time past,						5	0 0
By a balance of 12s. 4½, advanced by and now due the Treasurer,						0	12 4½
					£	7466	1 0¼

ERRORS EXCEPTED,

ISAAC SNOWDEN,
GEORGE EMLEN,
JOHN WOOD.

Philadelphia, House of Employment, May 10, 1788.

AGREEABLE to appointment your committee have proceeded on the examination of the accounts of CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, jun. Treasurer of this corporation for the year past, which, after strictly comparing with his several charges and respective vouchers, we find full, clear and just, and that there is 12s/4½ now due to him, he being that sum in advance for and on account of this institution.

We have also proceeded attentively to the examination of the Steward's accounts of monies received and expended by him, for and on account of the House of Employment for the year past, and having duly compared his several entries and vouchers, we find them fully satisfactory and just, and there now remains a balance of £19 16 7 paper money, due from him thereon, as appears by the foregoing general state of the accounts for the year past.

By the several orders, books, reports and minutes we find, that in the course of the year 229 men, 233 women, and 72 children, in all 534, have been admitted as paupers, and 34 children born.---49 men, 46 women, and 32 children, died in the House of Employment this year; and from an exact average there were 117 men, 172 women, and 47 children, making 336 helpless indigents, maintained in the house the whole year, though all through the most burthensome and expensive part of it (the late severe winter) there were mostly upwards of 400, and by the middle of March they had arisen to 460, and they being generally sent in distress, particularly very destitute of cloathing, so that from continual rotation of such great numbers of necessitous objects, needing still fresh supplies of cloaths and other necessaries, the support of their average number must certainly be much more expensive and burthensome (and particularly so in cloathing, &c.) than for an equal number of a regular standing, or permanent family.

As to the employment of the people, or the productive part thereof, we find strict attention hath been paid to the manufactory all the year, and that most of the latter part of the winter there were from 60 to 70 spinners duly kept going, though many of them, from age, infirmity or other disability, did but little; yet of their work 6350 yards of different kinds of linen, and 540 ditto of linsey, have been woven here, and 278 pair men and womens, and some childrens yarn hose knit, which goods being generally of the coarse kind, have mostly been applied for cloathing and bedding for the poor. Although some was sold and accounted for, there is now some good brown sheeting and other linen, and a considerable quantity of flaxen and some woolen yarn on hand in the house of employment, and five looms there in use, which with several tons of oakum (presume to the value of about £360.) But as most of the healthy people capable of spinning or other useful purposes, have been lately discharged, the looms will probably not all be employed, unless the out doors spinners are or become more productive. Some old men, smiths, carpenters, turners, taylors, &c. have been very usefully employed in their respective occupations, and others promiscuously kept at picking oakum, to the amount of about six tons, making spun-yarn, points, gaskets, &c. labouring in the garden, sawing wood and other necessary domestic employments, as were many of the women at nursing, and attending the sick and helpless, the lying-in women and young children, while others were as necessarily engaged in making up, mending and washing clothes, and keeping the several wards and respective apartments clean and in good order; which services, though not apparently productive, are certainly indispensably necessary and very useful: And as we have no persons employed or on hire for those duties, the most suitable and capable persons who cannot spin, knit or perform any useful services in the manufacturing way, are from time to time selected by the Steward for those domestic purposes.---We observe, that the assistance afforded to the out pensioners for several years past has been attended with great expence, so much more since the revolution than formerly, as nearly to equal if not exceed the debts of the institution; but as they were introduced to the notice and care of the managers by the recommendations of the overseers of the poor to the magistrates, and their express orders to the managers, who were obliged to afford them weekly relief as long as the funds of the institution would admit. But in February last, finding their numbers increasing, and the funds so low and little money coming into the treasury, it would be impossible to support the poor in the Alms House if they were continued, therefore it was concluded, that all the pensioners should be discharged in March, observing that some few ancient persons, under particular circumstances, should, as soon as convenient, be again assisted; which step, though painful, seemed at that time absolutely necessary, as it appeared by the treasurer's reports that the number of pensioners admitted this year were 455, of which in February there were 381 single numbers or heads of families. By the general account now presented we would remark, that the debts are not all for what were contracted within this year, but £1410 included therein was due previous thereto; the same in regard to the credits, not for the taxes of the present year, but some for considerable time before; so that in an institution of this nature it is difficult to ascertain the exact expence of the year, as the accounts are not all brought in the day of forming the annual accounts. But great losses have accrued to this institution from the taxes not being paid into our Treasury in proper time, more particularly from the districts, previous to the latter taxes, which had they been punctually paid in, and cash on hand, many advantageous purchases might have been made; but when articles were procured on credit, besides the depreciation on paper money, there were sometimes advances on the charges, as not knowing when the creditors would receive the paper, and what its value might be when paid; however it appears that there has been paid into our Treasury from May 12th to September 1st, £1311 2 8½, from September 1st, to this day, May 10th, £5749 3 2, which being in paper money, and principal part of this last sum the time of its greatest depreciation, we cannot but think, that after deducting the amount of what was paid, due before this year, the extraordinary charge of pensioners and the stock of raw materials and manufactured goods on hand, and adding about £1000 that may be due, contracted this year, but that such a large number in the Alms House before mentioned, have been supported, and relieved, with food and raiment, in as comfortable manner, at as small expence as possibly could be expected; and it may be proper to remark, for the information or satisfaction of our fellow-citizens, that seldom above two thirds or three fourths of the taxes levied are brought into our Treasury, so that the expence of supporting those who are actually in the Alms House is much less than most persons imagine; the remainder of the tax being accounted for to the justices by the overseers of the poor, for their expenditures to such poor persons they meet with, who are in immediate want or distress; also for commissions and many allowances to such who are not able to pay taxes, and others not to be found. The managers observing, that taxes being delayed levying late in the season as sometimes they have been attended with great disadvantage and loss to the institution, induced them in April to apply to the justices, and request they would direct a sum at least equal to the last might be levied and collected as soon as possible, which they accordingly approved of, and agreed on £8600, which although it is to be collected *in paper money*, yet with arrearages of last and other taxes, expected would enable them to support and relieve the poor, as well as discharge some late contracted debts, for provisions, grocery, flax, &c. until they could adopt some sufficient fund or method of satisfying the creditors of longer standing. It is therefore hoped endeavours will be used to collect the tax as soon as possible, and pay into the Treasury, in order that wood and many other necessaries may be procured in proper time on most advantageous terms, and such sums as can be spared appropriated for the payment of debts.

As the state of the manufactures and funds of this institution, with such general remarks as were thought necessary, have lately been published, the last of which was the 5th instant, we hope they will convince our fellow-citizens, that our endeavours have not been deficient, but fully exerted to answer the end of our appointment, which was to relieve and support the poor, which we have done as far as the dictates of humanity directed us, and the funds of the corporation would admit of.

ISAAC SNOWDEN,
GEORGE EMLEN,
JOHN WOOD.

Philadelphia, May 10th, 1788.

Bedford & Huntingdon Taxes for 1788.

ASSESSMENTS of the taxes for the present year on the lands of non-residents in the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford, are now published in the *Supplement to the Freeman's Journal*, printed by Mr. Bailey. All persons indebted are required to pay at the State Treasury. Payment will be received until the 18th day of August next, but no longer.

8 w. DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

Treasury-Office, June 18, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE stone House, on the west side of the river Schuylkill, joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any person inclining to rent the above described premises, by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marshall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

To the PUBLIC.

THE liberty of every man is not only dear to *himself* but dear *to his fellow-citizens*. Subject to the same constitution, laws and privileges, the situation of freemen, and *American* freemen, admit of no discrimination. Oppressions and injuries to *one* individual in the great line of equal and fundamental privileges, are affecting to *the whole* community; and, at first glance, should command the most ardent attention of all patriots who have a sincere and inflexible regard for the interests and salvation of their country.

Hence the friends to mankind have always displayed proper *vigilance* and *care* in preserving their birthrights; nor have they yet failed to unite as "*a band of brothers*" in opposing *tyranny* and *misrule*, when they have taken their abominable strides to disturb the sacred temple of FREEDOM. Heaven has smiled on their virtuous struggle, and even crowned these *heroes* in *patriotism* with laurels pluckt from the heads of cringing *sycophants* themselves to raise the false and devious splendor of their overbearing *taskmasters!*

Affluence and property are not the natural expectant inheritance of our children and descendants, unless it is our own pleasure. But we are bound in honor, justice, and humanity, by ties far superior to any human policy can contrive, to put them in *full possession* of those *immunities* and *liberties* which *we enjoy* ourselves, under good laws and a generous constitution, and to take care, at least in our day, that they shall never be violated without notice to the public, and never violated with impunity.

For these purposes every freeman, finding himself aggrieved, should lay a particular statement of his sufferings before the world for their information, that they may have an opportunity of resisting any species of tyranny calculated to destroy the common liberties of the people. These have been the sentiments of the best patriots that ever adorned the *British* land, and in periods too when the name of Britain had reached its highest glory: And these are my sentiments, which I am resolved to retain at every hazard, in spite of any terrors the Court may arbitrarily exercise, or punishment which they may dare to inflict.---In the prosecution of my feelings on this subject since my residence in this state, I have frequently alarmed my fellow-citizens when any undue and wanton attempts were made upon me, in times past, in order to cancel the celebrated TRIAL BY JURY, and explode the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, by introducing those creatures of *Star-chamber* despotism, and persecution, to wit, *libels* and *informations*; --I fought the public countenance, and not in vain---I was heard with patience, and the public decided in my favor with firmness and candour. More I covet not on the present occasion when I am about to solicit the public attention upon as interesting and important an occurence, in regard to myself, as has hitherto engaged the contemplation of *Pennsylvanians*, respecting their rights and liberties.

Never, since the formation of government and the administration of justice in this place, has an instance occurred in the memory of the oldest citizen among us, of such bare-faced *oppression* and *persecution* as I am now languishing under by order of the *Supreme* Court; nor will I be contradicted in asserting that the measures taken with me are NOVEL and SINGULAR, UNPRECEDENTED and UNEXAMPLED, ILLEGAL and UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and WICKED and ARBITRARY in themselves to an extreme, and tending to pull down the FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, to abolish the immortal TRIAL BY JURY, and to banish those principles of SELF PRESERVATION, *law* and *religion*, which forbid any man in his sober senses to *accuse* or *criminate himself* before a Court of Justice.

Till now *Printers* were not held guilty of *implied* contempts for publishing pieces in their papers, nor subject to the power of the Court to answer such questions as they shall propound to the printer on oath respecting such publications under pain of instantaneous commitment. Feeling myself most grossly abused in this respect, by being severed from my family and business, deprived of my freedom without law or precedent, and confined in this hot season to the loathsome walls of a prison *for* publishing *an Address to the Public*;

I shall now beg leave to present my fellow citizens with a concise and satisfactory account of my case, that they may determine if the declarations I have made are not well founded, and if the attack now made upon me is not pointed at the *common liberties*, by laying a *precedent* for the exercise of lawless and despotic power in a free country!

Some publications in my paper, of December 1786, and since, having displeased a certain *Andrew Brown*, he applies to *Mr. Lewis* last April to sue me, unless the author or authors were given up. A correspondence ensued between Lewis and myself on the occasion, and he determined to bring his action directly. No process was however served upon me till the *ninth* state ratified the new constitution, and then the enormous sum of £1000 bail was required for my appearance at the last Supreme Court, the second instant.

I cited him to appear before Judge *Bryan*, to shew cause why I should be held to bail----He appeared with his attornies, *Lewis* and *Heatly*. Mr. *Serjeant* attended in my behalf---and after a full and free discussion, my bail was dismissed. But before the return day of the process, and before the court was in formal possession of the cause, because they had not met, nor was a return made of the service of the process on me, I stated, in an Address to the Public, my conjectures respecting Brown's supposed motives and views in commencing the action; and I also published the letters that passed between Lewis and myself *previous* to the issuing of the writ against me.

This address, I believe, has been generally perused, and far from reflecting any contempt upon the bench, contains nothing more than the language of truth and decency. It speaks for itself---and now rests on its own merits. Let honest impartiality take the publication altogether, and say whether it carries along with it any marks or features of that great offence called a *contempt*. There were no undue endeavors in it to prepossess the people in my favor, nor was it calculated to influence a jury, as the cause was not coming on the first term to trial, nor was Brown or the court obstructed or interrupted in conducting and bringing forward the action in its first stages: Yet this publication was viewed as a contempt notwithstanding these circumstances, "because a suit was depending in court." But with what propriety of terms, or *legal notions*, an action could be said to be depending before the court when this address took place, I cannot comprehend.* It could only be in idea, by implication or forced *construction* of law. Besides, if it be a contempt to write or publish

* *The address was published the 1st of July, and the writ was returnable on the 2d day of July, which was the first day of the court.*

eny thing while an action is in court, it is equally a contempt to open your mouth or speak on the occasion; for I apprehend a contempt may be committed by words as well as publications. How is a person to act? Is it not natural for the injured and oppressed to complain of their sufferings? Must he tie his hands and seal his lips altogether? How can he defend himself in times of enormous party and faction from the traps of enmity to devour him? But these are the only *courtly* times to snatch oppressive jurisdictions over the persons and liberties of honest, unsuspecting freemen: It is the policy of *tyrants* and their *temporising drudges*, as it is their interest, to demolish the freedom of speech, and to keek the PRESS under restraints and in chains and fetters.

I will now proceed to the business in hand.

Mr. Lewis, on the 12th of July, moves the court, in my absence, for a rule to shew cause why an *attachment* should not issue against me, upon the affidavit of Brown, for a contempt to the court in publishing the address to which I have alluded. The rule was readily granted; the following is a copy:---

Respublica
vs.
Eleazer Oswald, } In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

A T a Supreme Court held at Philadelphia, for the state of Pennsylvania, the 12th day of July, Anno Domini 1788, Mr. Lewis produced an affidavit of Andrew Brown (plaintiff) in a certain cause depending in this court, wherein the said Eleazer Oswald is defendant, stating divers papers and facts, which papers were produced and read, and thereupon and upon James Martin and Thomas Procter, Esquire, being sworn and examined, he moves that a rule be granted that the said Eleazer Oswald shew cause why an attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of this court, as stated in the said affidavit.

Thereupon rule to shew cause on Monday the 14th day of July instant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

From the Records,
EDW. BURD, Prot. Sup. Ct.

The above is a true copy
from the original by
Joseph Kimble, Assist. Sheff.

The copy of the rule was left at my house in the afternoon of Saturday, and, as I happened to be out of town, I did not see it till ten o'clock at night. I attended the court personally on Monday morning at the time specified in the rule. It was mentioned by my counsel, Mr. Serjeant, that Sunday intervening he had no access to the office for a sight of Brown's affidavit, or the papers, and as he had no time to consider a question of such magnitude to the public as well as to me, he requested to be indulged with time to prepare for our defence and justification, and offered good bail for my appearance. The court ordered on the argument immediately. In vain did we plead the constitution and produce authorities in point. Such was the manifest partiality of the bench, that my counsel might as well have produced the *horn-book* or *Noah Webster's* Grammatical Institute, as the best authorities in the world. A *squad* of counsellors, *drilled* for the purpose, was arranged in the opposition, though none but Heatly and Lewis spoke on the occasion. The court determined that I should acquit myself of the supposed contempt by answering on oath such interrogatories as they should think proper to put to me, and by entering immediately into recognizance, with security to appear and answer such interrogatories, or the attachment should issue. I refused to give bail to answer, but again offered to give bail for my appearance, which at first was refused, and the recognizance to answer was insisted upon. Thus was a *summary* proceeding against personal liberty, summarily introduced, and my counsel hurried at once into the field of controversy in a matter of such vast importance, when the measures on the other side were considered with every kind of preconcerted deliberation. I refused to answer any interrogatories, because it pinned me down to the power of the court entirely, and divested me of a *trial by jury*, which I was always taught to revere, because the constitution, in express terms, forbids any man to *accuse or condemn himself*; and because it expressly secures the *freedom of the press* in this state, independent of the laws of England.

The Chief Justice, however, took occasion to mention *Bingley's* case, and in his usual *style of politeness* and elegance of expression, which designate the *scholar* and the *gentleman*, said that "*I should be imprisoned till my stomach was brought too. He would see whether I should bend to the law, or the law to me.*" It was, however, recommended to me by the court to consider of it, and my counsel embraced that opportunity of praying that I might be indulged with time to consider of it, offering again to give security for my appearance. His Honor the Chief Justice allowed me, out of his *exceeding goodness*, till the next morning to consider of the matter upon my giving bail for my appearance myself in £200---and Mr. Blair M'Clenachan in another sum of £200.

I returned to Court in the morning, and my counsel Mr. Bankson, (Mr. Serjeant not being able to attend, owing to the death of an aged parent) requested of the Court, that if I must answer interrogatories, they should be committed to writing, as, agreeable to the 9th section of the constitution, no person was bound to accuse himself, and that I wished to have the advice of my attornies, what question or answer might have such operation. The Chief Justice asked Mr. Bankson, if he had advised me to that measure, who replied 'it was the request of my client'---He again said to my counsel, "I *demand* of you sir, Did you advise him to this measure?" My counsel replied as before, it is the request of my client. Then said the Chief Justice, "the Court will indulge neither you nor your client," I then repeated my determination as before, that I would answer no interrogatories, as I conceive I have the most unquestionable right not to answer questions that would involve me. The *great politeness* which the Chief Justice also observed towards my counsel was striking and conspicuous, and cannot fail to leave the most lasting impression on the minds of the auditory.

The ground, however, seemed to have been changed from that which had been taken the day before. Interrogatories were now declared to be unnecessary, unless I chose to answer them for my own exculpation---That the proposing interrogatories the preceding day, was only meant as a favor to me; that they were proposed merely that I might have an opportunity of *purging* (or rather *perjuring*) myself upon oath, if I thought proper---that I might do as I pleased: But as I persisted in refusing to answer interrogatories, his honor proceeded to pass sentence against me, in consequence, I presume, of *Brown's* affidavit, and the testimony of Mr. Martin and Colonel Procter, who are mentioned in the rule to shew cause, and who were heard by the Court in my absence the Saturday preceding. His honor observed, "*that as your conduct has been mean and pitiful, and we have enquired and find your circumstances very small, though your crimes be very great; and therefore, in consideration of your very small circumstances, though your offence is of a very heinous nature, the Court sentences you to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of ten pounds, with costs, and stand committed until the fine is paid.*"

I am now suffering under the pressure of this arbitrary mandate; but I feel unspeakable satisfaction from a consciousness that I am suffering in one of the best and noblest causes, LIBERTY. Many have been the victims to *tyranny* in the old world, who have been *gaoled, fined, pilloried*, and exposed under these *star-chamber* manœuvres. But so far from such cruel sentences operating as punishments, that they have redounded at length to the deathless and immortal honor of the sufferers.

The constitution of this state has left a mode for my redress, which I shall most certainly adopt. I will call upon the fathers and protectors of the people to discountenance and punish the audacious and tyrannical invasions of our constitution in my case; and convince even *Mr. M'Kean* himself, that if he possesses a *supreme* jurisdiction, we have a national court called the Assembly, to whom he is answerable for misbehaviour, and in whose power it is to make the bench tremble for their outrages.

ELEAZER OSWALD.

P. S. It may perhaps be necessary to add, that my counsel on Monday, and myself on Tuesday, repeatedly declared to the Court, that I meant to offer no insult or reflect any contempt on the Court in my publication which appeared on the 1st of July.

Gaol of the City and County of
Philadelphia, July 23, 1788.

To NUMA *and* POMPILIUS.

THE plan you propose for electing the eight Fœderal Representatives for Pennsylvania has some good qualities, but has others which I do not approve, and which cannot be executed without real injury to the public interests.

The new constitution allots to Pennsylvania eight representatives, to take care of her interests and those of *the whole body of her people* in the fœderal house. Your plan would narrow them down from representatives of Pennsylvania to representatives of districts, and would reduce me from an elector for a confederated state, to an elector for a part of a state. I think this is contrary to the spirit of the new confederation, and to the true nature of confederacies in general. The new constitution gives me a right to chuse as a Pennsylvanian, and to elect any Pennsylvanian, and I am certain our legislature will not lessen my rights and privileges. Besides, if we adopt your plan, I think, though you may not have adverted to it, that it will tend *to destroy and undermine the state governments*. It is theirs to have elections in and for *parts* of states. We have no right to encroach upon them, by dangerous arrangements of any of the fœderal elections. I therefore freely profess, that I think every Pennsylvanian should be permitted to repair to *his proper election district*, as by the *state election laws they are laid out*, and *there* to give his vote for such eight men (being Pennsylvanians) as he thinks best qualified to perform the trusts and duties of a fœderal representative.

And now, as I have taken notice of this matter, I beg leave to add a thought concerning the execution of the mode herein proposed. It is clear to every man, that the farming or landed interest in Pennsylvania is *the most numerous* and *the most important*. It appears absolutely necessary to our safety therefore, that we should have it in our power to prevent any vote of our eight members that would injure the farming interest or body of citizens. We must therefore have *at least four* out of the eight of that body sincerely attached to them, so we can prevent any vote that will hurt them, and have a complete check on the vote of Pennsylvania on every occasion. We shall also find it proper, perhaps, to have *two* men who understand foreign and domestic trade, which is necessary to the well being of the landed interest, and of the state in general. A considerable share of mercantile knowlege and abilities will be particularly necessary in the first fœderal Legislature or new Congress, because that subject is to be taken up for the first time upon general national principles, and it will require more knowlege of trade, and more certainty, than we can safely trust to or expect from *any one man*. Some of the states do not carry on any trade, and have no manufactures, so that it will be incumbent *on us* to do our best to have the commercial interest well represented.

The great importance of taking up the execution of the government in due form, will render some law knowledge very useful, and as the fœderal judiciary is to be constructed from the foundation, *two* learned and judicious law characters appear to be absolutely necessary, and may be chosen from the country as well as from the city, as there are men of excellent character, extensive knowledge and sound judgment in that profession, in several parts of the state.

A Friend to Agriculture, Trade and good Laws.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

On the mischievous Effects of MILITIA LAWS.

1. THEY draw off our citizens from agriculture and manufactures, and thereby tend to impoverish our country. It is computed that the state of Pennsylvania lost, by her late militia law, £300,000 a year, by the *time* employed by her citizens in militia exercises.

2. They subject our citizens to a heavy expence in uniforms—side arms—and in some cases—parade horses.

3. They lead our young men into company, where they lose their innocence, and carry home in exchange for it, the vices of swearing and drinking.

4. They beget idleness in women and children, who generally croud to see militia shows.

5. They produce a system of oppression to persons of tender consciences, and open a door to fraud and peculation, where they are enforced by fines and forfeitures.

6. They cherish the *spirit* of war, which is always unfriendly to the *arts* of peace.

I know it will be said, that the only way to *prevent* war, is to be always *prepared* for it. But do militia exercises answer this purpose? Is not the military knowledge, acquired in this way, too much diffused to do any good? Do not these exercises exhibit the *form* only, without any of the power of war? "The late American revolution (says a celebrated French officer) shews the folly of all military establishments in the time of peace—for in a few weeks, a nation of mechanics and farmers become generals, officers and soldiers, and finally vanquished one of the oldest military nations in Europe."

Our distance from Europe will always give us notice enough of the approach of war to prepare for it. While a single copy of the history of the misfortunes and defeats of the armies of Great-Britain in America exists in the world, its is highly probable no nation in Europe will ever think of transporting soldiers across the Atlantic ocean, for the purpose of making war upon the United States.—The ocean is the only place on which America will be compelled to defend her independence, should a rage for conquest lead any of the nations of Europe to disturb her.

It is the error of our politicians to apply European maxims in war and government to the United States. We are a new nation. Our origin—local circumstances—principles and manners have no parallel in the history of mankind. Let us first discover *who*—and *what*—and *where* we are, and we shall soon be able to discover how to govern ourselves.

There is no danger of our citizens forgetting the use of arms, while we are strangers to *game-laws*. A youth of 16 years of age, who has been trained by necessity or choice to the amusement of hunting in our American woods, has a better foundation for his becoming an effective soldier, than a whole nation of farmers who have been educated (from the operation of game laws) in an ignorance of fire arms. POMPILIUS.

Good Burr Mill Stones,

MADE and SOLD, at

Daniel Byrnes & Sons Store,

On the north side of South-street, on the Wharff.

AS Daniel Byrnes has been upwards of thirty years in the Milling Business, and in the use of Burr Mill Stones, it may reasonably be supposed he has by this time some judgment of the quality of such stones, therefore those who apply to them may depend on bring supplied with stones of the best quality, and such as will suit the part of the country they live in. ‖ 8w.

Philadelphia, 24th Seventh Month, 1788.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Mustard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at said Store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets. And also continues to give the highest price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

K U C H E R,

And the Executor of DAVID SCHAFFER, jun.

Have for SALE, at the *New Sugar House*, in Moravian-alley, and at their *Store*, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, next door to Mr. Thomas Morris,

LOAF Sugar,
Lump ditto,
Muscovado ditto,
Sugar-house Melasses.

N. B. The Executor of D. Schaffer, jun. is John Fromberger, in Second-street, near Christ-church.

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant Lad, about 13 years of Age, fit for house or farmers work; he is a good lad, and sold for no fault, but his master has no employ for him at present. The freight will be eleven Guineas; dry or wet goods will be taken in payment. Enquire of the Printers.

July 29, 1788. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on or about the 24th April last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 25, 1788. † WILLIAM THOMAS.

Philadelphia and Baltimore

Regular LAND STAGES.

THE Proprietors having supplied the line with good and comfortable carriages and able horses, respectfully inform the public, that their Stage-Coaches will start from the Stage-Office, near Mr. James Thompson's, the sign of the old Indian Queen, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, and the Stage-Office at Captain Phillips's, in Baltimore town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock, and will proceed with such expedition as to arrive in Philadelphia and Baltimore the ensuing days, either to breakfast or dine. A Chester-town, or Eastern-shore Stage, will also start from the above Stage-office on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at six o'clock, will proceed to Warwick that night, and breakfast next day at Chester-town, if the passengers choose---The Stage will leave Mr. Williams's, in Chester-town, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at six o'clock, will lodge at Wilmington, and early next morning proceed to Philadelphia. The price for a passenger

From Philadelphia to Baltimore,	£	0 17	6
From ditto to Chester, -		0 4	2
From ditto to Wilmington, -		0 6	8
From ditto to the Head of Elk,		0 10	0
From ditto to Chester-town, -		1 2	6

The same for 150lb. of baggage, &c. Each passenger allowed 14lb. of baggage free. The two different Stages starting from Philadelphia at different hours, will make it convenient for way passengers, who may have their choice of the early or late Stage, and in case of missing the first Stage they can have a seat in the second. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their present system of running, and the very moderate price, will give this line of Stages a particular claim to the patronage of the public.

WILLIAM KERLIN,
GABRIEL P. VAN HORN,
MATHIAS KERLIN, jun.
WILLIAM ANDERSON,
ROBERT HODGSON,

July 26, 1788.

The Philadelphia, Charlestown and Baltimore

NEW LINE of STAGES,

And the Chestertown Mail Stage.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that the Baltimore Stage-coach will set off from the New-York Stage-house, at Michael Dennison's, the sign of the George, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at three o'clock. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Baltimore, is Two Dollars, and 150lbs. baggage the same price.

The Mail-coach will set off from the above-said New-York Stage-house in Philadelphia, and from Chestertown, on the same days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock, and will lodge at Christeen Bridge, and return directly to Philadelphia and Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, about the middle of said days. The fare of each passenger from Philadelphia to Chestertown, is Three Dollars; from Philadelphia to Wilmington, One French Crown; from Philadelphia to Chester, Two Thirds of a Dollar, and the same price for 150lbs. baggage.

The printers in Philadelphia are requested, by the subscribers, to send all news-papers, which are directed for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the aboveaid Michael Dennison's Stage-house, and they shall be safely conveyed between Philadelphia and Chestertown, and left at the different post-offices on the Eastern Shore road, free from any charge to the inhabitants of the said Eastern Shore, after the 21st of this instant July, 1788, during the present contract for carrying the mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.
MICHAEL DENNISON.

N. B. It is recommended to each printer to direct and send a paper to each post-master, in order to encourage them to take the necessary care of said papers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

ELEVENTH PILLAR.

From the Supplement Extraordinary to the Independent Journal, *published at New York July 28.*

ON Saturday evening about nine o'clock, arrived the joyful tidings of the adoption of the New Conſtitution, at Poughkeepſie, on Friday, July 25, Yeas 30, Nays 25, Majority 5.---The bells in the City were immediately ſet a ringing, and from the Fort and the Fœderal Ship Hamilton, were fired ſeveral Salutes. The Merchants at the Coffee-Houſe teſtified their Joy by repeated huzzas; and a large body of Citizens, headed by a number of the firſt characters, went to the houſes of the Members of the Convention, and gave three Cheers, as a teſtimony of their approbation of the glorious EVENT brought about by their united, unremited and toilſome Exertions.---In ſhort, a general joy ran thro' the whole City, and ſeveral of thoſe who were of different Sentiments drank freely of the *Fœderal Bowl*, and declared that they were now perfectly reconciled to the New Conſtitution.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Convention at Poughkeepſie, to his correſpondent in Staten Iſland, dated half paſt three o'clock Friday afternoon.

"The convention has this minute adjourned to meet again at 5 o' clock, and in the intermediate ſpace have but juſt time to communicate to you our ſucceſs. The conſtitution has, comparatively ſpeaking, undergone an ordeal torture, and been preſerved, as by fire---We have this day compleated an unconditional adoption of it; Yeas 30. Nays 25.

"Let all around you, and particularly Mr. B. partake of the general joy which muſt animate every lover of his country and friend to union, on the tidings of ſo auſpicious an event. We are in hopes to be with you by Tueſday next. We will ſay no more until we meet. May the God of Heaven protect and preſerve you all: this is our wiſh, flowing from the pureſt affection."

It has often been ſaid exultingly in Great-Britain, ſays a correſpondent, that the Britiſh nation ſuſtained no loſs by the INDEPENDENCE of the United States, and no wonder, for by the plentiful emiſſions of paper money, and the want of a general power to encourage American manufactures, and to reſtrain the importation of Britiſh luxuries, more goods were bought of Great-Britain than before the war---But let her beware of the effects of our NEW GOVERNMENT.---This will ſoon teach her the folly of ſhedding innocent blood, and the injuries ſhe has ſuſtained by diſmembering the empire. In the article of iron, cotton, paper, and malt liquors alone, ſhe will loſe, in the courſe of the preſent year, not leſs than half a million ſterling, and in the courſe of three years, we hope, *four* times that ſum.

The enemies of the fœderal Conſtitution, ſays another correſpondent, in ſeveral of the ſtate conventions, have choſen the word *amendments*, in ſpeaking of the conſtitution.------Would it not be more modeſt for them to uſe the word *alterations*? For by none of the additions, or alterations, which they have propoſed, would the conſtitution be *amended*. Not one of them has any more reaſon for its foundation, than the articles publiſhed in one of our newspapers, which propoſes that the Preſident of the United States ſhould always be of the *maſculine gender* and a *white* man, and that a man ſhould have the liberty of eating ham and chickens, or pork and melaſſes, as often as he pleaſes. The laſt of theſe articles is as important and neceſſary, as any of the propoſed articles of a *Bill of Rights*.

The adoption of THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION by the convention of NEW-YORK, being the eleventh ſtate, is a matter of the moſt tranſcendent joy, and honorable in the higheſt degree to *the Majority* of that houſe. Part of that majority muſt have the greateſt abilities to convince objectors ſo ſtrenuous, and part of them muſt poſſeſs the moſt uncommon ſhare of candor and patriotiſm, to liſten with ſo much moderation to the arguments of *federaliſm* and their country.

We learn that a very capital manufacturer, *country born and bred*, who has for ſome time been extending the iron branch by manual labor, has poſſeſſed himſelf, by *native genius*, of a plan for carrying it to a very great length by *Water Machines*. The articles he makes are augers, chiſſels, ſpades, ſhovels, hoes, &c. which, at a duty of 5 per cent. cannot be imported from Europe without an advance of above 25 per cent. Iron being *cheaper*, labor by machines *as low*, and there being a premium (in charges) of 25 *per cent.* this worthy iron manufacturer and his brethren *muſt* enrich *their country* and *themſelves*.

On the joyous news of the adoption of the new Conſtitution by the convention of our neighbour and ſiſter NEW-YORK, the merits of the friends to the government in that honorable body, and the virtue of thoſe from the oppoſition who helped them to execute the good work of ratification, were complimented with *a glorious peal* from Chriſt Church bells.

The Chatelet, a court of juſtice of Paris, after ſitting almoſt thirty-ſix hours, have unanimouſly agreed to the following arret:

May 16, 1788.

THIS court, deeply affected on ſeeing repeated acts of authority againſt the different ſeats of Magiſtracy of this kingdom, the ſeat of juſtice inveſted by armed troops, the liberty of ſuffrages wantonly violated by arreſting and committing Magiſtrates, who could not be perſonally reſponſible for deliberations, eſſentially diſtinct in themſelves. Magiſtracy itſelf debaſed, and all order overthrown, under a Monarch who has declared, that he never would reign but according to the tenor of the law, and whoſe beneficent intentions are the ſure pledge of the happineſs of his ſubjects, conſidering that the edicts and declarations, reported by his Majeſty's Attorney, have not been deliberated upon by parliament, who have a certain undiſputed right, acknowledged by the Monarch himſelf, to addreſs their remonſtrances to him (a right they cannot poſſibly make uſe of at preſent, on account of the forced ſuſpenſion of their functions;) the court declare unanimouſly, that they cannot, and ought not to proceed to the reading, publiſhing and regiſtering the ſaid edicts, declarations and orders.-----They allude to the arret in the late Bed of Juſtice.

The King's Officers of Juſtice, after having peruſed the above arret, have adhered to the contents of it.

Some deputies were ſent to Verſailles from the Parliament of Britany, with remonſtrances, &c. and they received the following anſwer from his Majeſty:

I WIIL not withdraw my edicts, the law being general for the kingdom. If ſome objects ſhould be found contrary to the rights, franchiſes and liberties of the provinces, I will receive the repreſentations of the ſtates of Britany, and pay proper regard to thoſe that ſhall appear well founded to me. If the number of forty-eight Judges is not ſufficient, it may be encreaſed. All new impoſts that ſhall be regiſtered by my Plenary court, ſhall not be levied in Britany, without the previous aſſent of the States, and the lawful regiſtering of the Parliament. All laws regarding particularly the province of Britany ſhall be regiſtered by its own parliament, as heretofore.

Authentic advices from France ſtate, that the oppoſition to the King's orders advances ſo rapidly, and has already aſſumed ſo formidable a ſhape, as not to give the moſt rational hope of his being able to reſcue the country from the doom with which it was menaced.

At Bourdeaux the orders were oppoſed without any public clamour. The proteſt was entered with great firmneſs; and the Aſſembly are ſo unanimouſly fixed in their oppoſition, as to give confidence to the province that they will act as they ought.

In Brentagne a meaſure of exemplary ſpirit has been almoſt unanimouſly taken. The Nobleſſe have made a ſolemn reſolution, that any perſon of that province who ſhall accept of any office in the Cour Plemers, as deviſed by the King, ſhall be for ever infamous, and incapable of holding any office, or enjoying any privilege of rank to which he might otherwiſe be entitled in that great province.

At Beſancon an incident happened, which touched the ſenſibility of the citizens, and confirmed the reſolution more than the moſt tumultuous uproar could have done. M. Le Comte de St. Vaux, the Commandant, went to the Aſſembly, who were met to oppoſe the Regiſtry of the Edict, while the houſe was ſurrounded by an indignant people. He went in this ſcene without guards, without aſſiſtance of any kind, and having ordered the King's arret to be read, he burſt into tears, and left the Aſſembly.

Every province of France, and every court, concurs in the oppoſition. Even the Chatelet proteſted againſt the orders, and the Edict was regiſtered by force.

The conſequence of this begins to manifeſt itſelf. We have good authority for ſaying, that a negociation is actually begun between the court and the leaders of the oppoſition, to give to France what it always claimed, but never truly enjoyed, an Independent Repreſentation in the Cour Plemers. The outline of the plan has tranſpired and its aſpect is good, though undoubtedly, like all other compacts, where the ſtrength of the parties is not equal, it is defective in reciprocity. According to this ſcheme, the Houſe of Repreſentatives would conſiſt of about 200, and it would be compoſed of the following bodies:---

The Princes of the Blood Royal, } Of eight.
The Dukes and Peers, }
Le Miniſter Principal, in virtue of office.
---------- des affairs etrangers, ditto.
---------- de la maiſon du Roi, ditto.
---------- de la guerre, ditto.
---------- de la marine, ditto.
Comptroller-General, ditto.
Garde des Sceaux, ditto.
Grand Chamberlain, ditto.
------- Ecuyer, ditto.
------- Maitre de la Maiſon du Roi, ditto.
The 18 Archbiſhops to chuſe four of the body to repreſent them.
The 118 Biſhops to chuſe ten.
The Marechals to chuſe four.
The Knights de St. Eſprit to chuſe eight.
The Provincial Aſſemblies, each two members.
---------- Parliament, each two,
The Conſeilliers d'Etate d'Epre in all two.
---------- - de Rope, two.
Maitres des Requetes, four.

The Pariſian Ordonance, on the adminiſtration of public juſtice, pronounced by M. le Gardes des Sceaux, conſiſted of 61 articles.

At Dijon a proteſt has been entered againſt all the late proceedings of the French King

On the 9th of May laſt, for the firſt time, the Court Pleniere was held by his Majeſty at Paris.

The Parliament that were baniſhed to Liburne have proteſted very vehemently againſt the French King's proceedings.

The letters addreſſed to the French King by the different peers of France, mention his late proceedings "as a total ſubverſion of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution!"

A letter from Rouen, in France ſays, that the members of Parliament are made priſoners in their own houſes, centinels being placed at each of their doors. No perſon is allowed to go in without being firſt examined, and ſuſpicious perſons are ſearched.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated May 21.

"When the meſſenger arrived at Bourdeaux with the edict from the French King, announcing his will reſpecting the parliament, the citizens, who were appriſed of his errand, threw him over the walls of the town, and, in the vehemence of their patriotic rage, were proceeding to ſtone him to death. The military were afterwards ordered to interpoſe, but they remained entirely neutral, and it was only through the influence of returning pity that the man was permitted to eſcape to recount the unfavorable reception that attended him.

"The French King has diſmiſſed all his miniſters. He ſays they have miſled him. Who are appointed is not yet known.

"It was the intelligence from Thouloufe, which influenced the king to turn out his miniſters. That intelligence is ſaid to have contained a very alarming account of the diſaffection of the troops ſent to that place; in particular, the troops had peremptorily refuſed to obey ſome orders of the Governor. The inhabitants had ſhut the gates of the city and had taken up the pavement, expecting that other troops would be ſent, and that a bombardment would be the conſequence."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 1.

"The campaign has at length ſeriouſly commenced. A vigorous and bloody ſortie has been made by the garriſon of Belgrade.

"Yeſterday we received particular letters from Semlin, which contain very alarming accounts, that the Turks had made an attack on that place, had broke up the ditch that ſurrounds it, deſtroyed the batteries, and carried off the cannon of the out works. In order to calm the ſpirits of the people here, the court thought proper to publiſh directly an account of the taking of Schabatz, although it was not the regular Gazette day, and never was known to be done before. However, another enterprize has taken place in our favor, which is, that a body of 800 Auſtrians have ſurpriſed and brought off Prince Ypſianty, of Moldavia, whom they took in the midſt of his capital; and what ſurpriſes, is, that in effecting this coup de main they did not ſet fire to Jaſſy. We expect every moment news of Belgrade being formally inveſted."

By a gentleman from Kentucky, we learn, that a party of the Wabaſh Indians have lately attacked the continental troops ſtationed at Poſt St. Vincents, on the north ſide of the Ohio---and after a ſevere conflict, in which a number of the ſoldiers were killed, the Indians were repulſed.

Extract of a letter from Nazareth, July 22.

"I am happy to inform you that Colonel Pickering is at liberty again, and that four of the gang of Wioming are taken and put in Eaſton jail."

Capt. Mulholand, from Briſtol, on the 11th June, in lat. 49. 30. N. long. 17. W. ſpoke the Engliſh India Company's ſhip Roſe, Capt. Dunbar, from China, bound to London, out four months, moſt of the crew ſick with the ſcurvy, had buried 26 on her voyage, and were in great want of freſh ſtores, which Capt. Mulholand ſupplied them with as far as poſſible.-----On the 12th ſpoke the Houſter, Capt. Munroed, from China, all well, who informed of the ſhip Alliance being arrived at Canton, from Philadelphia, and that ſhe had ſuffered much in her ſpars and rigging on her paſſage, but was all repaired, and expected to ſail in a few days.---On the 13th ſpoke the ſhip Harmony, Capt. Willet, from Philadelphia, for London, out 24 days, all well.

On Friday laſt, at Chriſt Church, the Right Rev. Wm. White, D. D. and Biſhop of the Epiſcopal Church admitted to the holy order of Deacons, the Rev. Mr. White, of South-Carolina, and on the Sunday following he was admitted into the holy order of prieſts.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

SPIRITUOUS liquors have been lately proved to be ruinous to the bodies, ſouls and eſtates of the citizens of America. But there is a fact lately come to light, which proves that they are equally ruinous to our country.

It appears from pretty accurate calculations, that in the courſe of the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, TWELVE MILLION OF DOLLARS have been expended by the United States, in purchaſing Weſt-India ſpirituous liquors. How much more has been ſpent in home diſtilled ſpirits I cannot pretend to determine, probably near one half that ſum.

What profit have the United States derived from the expenditure of this immenſe treaſure? None at all---on the contrary, it has entailed diſeaſes, idleneſs, poverty, and debt upon them.

The experience of many farmers has already proved, that ſpirituous liquors are altogether unneceſſary for reapers and other labourers. They enjoy more health and better ſpirits upon beer, cyder, and melaſſes and water.

Should the United States proceed in conſuming ſuch immenſe quantities of ſpirits, the following conſequences cannot fail of taking place.

1ſt. The whole country muſt ſoon be expoſed to public vendue, bought by Britiſh agents, and owned by Britiſh merchants; for beſides the money that is ſpent in ſpirituous liquors, they become a kind of DECOY. They allure people to ſtores, and tempt them to buy many articles of Britiſh manufacture, for which they have no occaſion, hence ariſes an increaſe of our debt to Britain, and a check to the manufactures of our country.

2d. The human body will degenerate ſo much in ſize, ſtrength, figure and beauty, from the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, that travellers who viſit our country will be at a loſs to determine what ſpecies of animals we belong to. We ſhall become a kind of link, between men and monkies.

I beg, gentlemen, you would give this ſmall eſſay, containing a moſt important fact, a place for four weeks in your paper. If any expence attends its re-publication ſo often, it ſhall be paid by one of your conſtant readers.

Germantown, July 17. HORTENSIUS.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

AFTER reading in your paper of laſt week, an account of the ſum of money ſaved by a tradeſman who left off drinking rum, I was led to calculate the ſum conſumed by a man who drinks a pint of that liquid fire a day, in ten years. I chuſe the term of *ten* years, becauſe very few rum drinkers ever live longer than that number of years. It appears from the *retail* price, at which he buys his liquor, that he ſpends near ten pounds a year in this article alone: In ten years this amounts to near one hundred pounds. Now if we add to this ſum the intereſt on this money *every* year, and the time loſt in *ſending for* or *fetching* and *drinking* this liquor---and after drinking it, the time loſt in *ſleeping* or *quarrelling*, the whole loſs will amount to at leaſt *two hundred pounds*. An immenſe ſum for a tradeſman to loſe out of the profits of his labor!

Let us ſuppoſe this ſum to be ſaved, and examine how many *different* ways it might be laid out, ſo as to add to the happineſs of a tradeſman's family, and the proſperity of his country.

1ſt. It would buy a ſmall farm in the country, or a dwelling-houſe in the city, and make him an independent freeholder.

2d. It would buy half a dozen milch cows---a pair of oxen---a riding chair, in which, with one horſe, a tradeſman might regale part of his family once a week with a ride in the country if he lived in town, or with a ride to church if he lived in the country. Beſides theſe articles it would purchaſe many of the neceſſary implements of huſbandry, and many uſeful articles of houſhold furniture.

3d. It would enable him to keep a glaſs of ſound old wine, or good porter, in his houſe, to be uſed in ſickneſs, or to treat his friends with when they came to viſit him.

4th. It would enable him to purchaſe and pay for a ſmall collection of books --alſo for a news paper---a magazine --or a muſeum, with which he might improve himſelf, and entertain his family.

5th. It would enable him to portion off one of his daughters handſomely, or to give his ſon a liberal education.

6th. It would enable him to pay all his juſt debts, and now and then to contribute his mite towards public and charitable inſtitutions, beſides which, he might give his WIFE *two* or *three* new gowns every year.

A FRIEND TO FAMILY HAPPINESS.

To the *Freeholders* and other *Electors*

for the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING favoured with your ſuffrages the two laſt Elections, in placing me ſo high on the return with the preſent Sheriff, and as his time expires at the next Election, I hope for a continuance of your favours, by electing me to the Office of Sheriff. Which favor will be acknowledged by.

Your much obliged Friend and Humble Servant.

JAMES ASH.

To the reſpectable *Freemen Electors* of

the City and County of *Philadelphia*.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE this early opportunity to return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the honor done me at the laſt general election, as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, ſoliciting at the ſame time, for the continuance of your ſuffrages to the appointment of Sheriff at the next general election, which ſhall be ever acknowledged with gratitude, by Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Weſt Cheſter, July 19, 1788

BY virtue of a writ of Levar Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the township of Pikeland, containing 32 acres and 9 perches be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Adam Moſs, Michael Wiſler and others; taken in execution as the eſtate of James Boyle, and to be ſold by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD Sheriff

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Weſt Cheſter, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two pieces or parcels of Land, ſituate in the township of East Town, containing 26 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Joſhua Smedley, Caleb Smedley and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of John Butler, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the township of Weſt-Marlborough, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Henry Hayes, Joſeph Pennock and others; taken in execution as the eſtate late of William Chalfant, deceaſed, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, July 19, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 16th day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the township of East Nantmill, containing 200 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Nutt, William Branſon and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate late of James Hockley and wife, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD Sheriff

Montgomery county, July 25 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Jacob Wirtz, in Potts-town, a valuable two ſtory brick houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate in Potts-town, containing in breadth on Main-ſtreet, about 120 feet, and extending in depth about 300 feet, late the eſtate of George Boone, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Paper-maker.

A PERSON who compleatly underſtands his buſineſs, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will meet with good encouragement by applying to *James Muir*, book-binder, in Pewter-Plater alley, Philadelphia, Mr. *Shepard Kollock*, printer, Elisabeth-town, New-Jerſey, or Mr. *Robert Hodge*, bookſeller, New-York.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1788.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, ſome time in April laſt, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about five years old, paces and trots, ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 19, 1788. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

BROKE into the ſubſcriber's incloſure, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark brown HORSE, near fifteen hands high, his near hind foot tipt white. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

July 8, 1788. ¶ PHILIP CLIME.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Mulatto Slave, named NED, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a bright colour, well made, broad face, his hair is ſo long that he can comb it; had on when he went away, an old linen ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, of copperas colour and white, a good wool hat, and calf-ſkin ſhoes with copper coloured buckles. He was inoculated laſt winter for the ſmall pox and the place can be ſeen on his left arm. He ran away this ſpring, was put in Eaſton goal, and ſold for his goal fees without my knowledge, to two gentlemen in Bucks county, who gave ſix dollars to a lawyer to help them to ſet him free, and had him bound 18 months for the fees. From theſe circumſtances I have reaſon to ſuſpect he is gone that way, as they were ſuch good friends to him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave and puts him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1788. § ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Burns's Poems.

Philadelphia, 7th July, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at

Peter Stewart's *Printing-Office*,

The weſt ſide of *Second-ſtreet*, the ninth door above *Cheſtnut-ſtreet*, and by moſt of the Bookſellers in the city.

(In one neat pocket volume, price only *ſix ſhillings*, handſomely bound and lettered,---altho' the Edinburgh copy ſold for ſix ſhillings ſterling in blue boards.)

Poems, *chiefly in the Scottiſh Dialect.*

By ROBERT BURNS, the celebrated Ayrſhire ploughman.

THE peculiar merit of this work is ſufficiently evinced by the very numerous liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition, (there being not leſs than ſixteen hundred,) among whom appear many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been preſented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news-papers of this and ſome other ſtates, viz.---- *Man was made to mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Deſpondency, an Ode*, &c. &c. which have been univerſally admired.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, by

Zachariah Pouliſon, *jun.* Printer,

On the weſt ſide of *Fourth-ſtreet*, between *Market* and *Arch-ſtreets*, and by moſt of the BOOKSELLERS in the city, (Price 1/6)

An Eſſay *on* Marriage;

OR,

The Lawfulneſs of Divorce,

In certain caſes, conſidered.

Addreſſed to the Feelings of Mankind.

THE Author having ſeen a paragraph in a late News-paper, relative to a woman in Philadelphia who had deſtroyed herſelf on account of ſome infelicity in Marriage, and believing there may be many who are extremely wretched by unhappy Marriages, has been induced to ſhow the neceſſity of *divorce* in ſuch caſes, in order to prevent the diſagreeable conſequences that often reſult from them.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, for their paſt favors, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame. He flatters himſelf that his conduct heretofore has given entire ſatisfaction to all thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom; as the beſt recommendation, he is determined to perſevere in aſſiduity, punctuality, and ſtrict attention to the intereſt of his employers.

He has REMOVED his OFFICE to the north ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*, where he continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities, of this and every other ſtate in the union; Bank Stock, Bills of Exchange, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c. &c. &c.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money

For the Land-Office, on as reaſonable terms as can be afforded.

Procures Money on Loan, to any amount,

Provided the ſecurity is ſatisfactory.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable Commiſſions.

To be Exchanged.

LANDS of the firſt quality,

ON the eaſt and weſt branches of the Suſquehanna, for improved FARMS in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware. Enquire of JESSE DEWEES, and Co. at their office, at the ſign of the Bear, in Market-ſtreet.

WAS taken up on the place of Hartman Haws, in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, on the fifth day of this inſtant, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, one white hind foot, no brand nor other mark diſcovered. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL HAWS.

July 6, 1788. †

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

In Second-ſtreet, third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

The *American Muſeum*,

For *June*, 1788, being the laſt number of the third volume.

The following character of this work, will, it is preſumed, ſatisfy thoſe who have not examined it, of its utility and the juſtice of its claims to public encouragement.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, to the printer of the American Muſeum.

SIR, Mount Vernon, June 25, 1788.

I BELIEVE the American Muſeum has met with extenſive, I may ſay, with univerſal approbation from competent judges: for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to diſſeminate political, agricultural, philoſophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taſte, attention, and propriety. If to theſe important objects be ſuperadded the more immediate deſign, of reſcuing public documents from oblivion---I will venture to pronounce, as my ſentiment, *that a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, or one more deſerving of public encouragement.* By continuing to proſecute the plan with ſimilar aſſiduity and diſcernment, the merit of your Muſeum muſt ultimately become as well known in ſome countries of Europe, as on this continent; and can ſcarcely fail of procuring you an ample compenſation for your trouble and expence.

For my part, I entertain an high idea of the utility of periodical publications: inſomuch, that I could heartily deſire copies of the Muſeum and Magazines, as well as common Gazettes, might be ſpread through every city, town, and village in America. I conſider ſuch eaſy vehicles of knowledge, more happily calculated than any other, to preſerve the liberty, ſtimulate the induſtry, and meliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people.

With ſincere wiſhes for the ſucceſs of your undertaking in particular, and of the typographical art in general,

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. MATHEW CAREY.

The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum, is *eighteen ſhillings* per annum, for two volumes, each containing 600 pages. tf.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerſwyler*

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Sugar-houſe (late David Shaffer's, deceaſed) on the weſt ſide of Second ſtreet, about midway between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

Loaf, *Lump* and *Muſcovado* SUGARS;

Alſo Sugar-houſe MELASSES.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of *Iſaac Buſby*, deceaſed, late of Oxford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to furniſh their accounts for ſettlement: And all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note or book debt, or for goods bought at vendue, are deſired to make immediate payment, to avoid further trouble. †

July 15, 1788, NICHOLAS DILWORTH, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, about the 25th of June laſt, two ſtray HORSES, one ſuppoſed to be about 17 years old, dark brown, about 13 hands high, with ſeveral white ſpots on his back, trots. The other ſuppoſed to be 8 years old, the ſame colour, about 14 and an half hands high, paces. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. PAUL JONES.

July 2, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on St. Martin's river, in Worceſter county, Maryland, on the night of the 12th day of May laſt, *Three indented Servants*, viz.

John Shae and *Elizabeth* his wife, both Iriſh born; they took with them a *Dutch Boy*. John Shae is aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a down look, fair complexion, near ſighted, fond of liquor, and in common diſcourſe ſpeaks very low: Had on and took with him when he went away, a pair of dark grey ſtockings, a good pair of ſhoes, oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of pluſh breeches, a large blue coat much worn, and a new felt hat; but as he took other cloaths, not here deſcribed, may probably change his dreſs. The woman is ſtout made, of a roſey complexion, and very talkative: Had on when ſhe went away, a calicoe gown and yellow petticoat, her other dreſs uncertain, aged about 26 years, and about 5 feet 4 inches high.

The Dutch boy is named *John Laſerly* (but calls himſelf *Hanes*) is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, pock-marked, has ſhort hair, is remarkable ſmall about the breech, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh, by trade a dyer; took with him when he went away, an oznabrig ſhirt, a pair of trowſers, an old ſnuff-coloured drab coat, a brown jacket with ſleeves, and another without, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in gaol, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the Dutch boy only, and all charges paid if ſent home to THOMAS SHAW, of St. Martin's, in Worceſter county, or to the ſubſcriber at Fell's-point, in Baltimore county. §

June 20. THOMAS JOHNSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying them away.

Dorcheſter county, Maryland, May 8, 1788.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt Eaſter Monday from the ſubſcriber, two Negroe men, one named LUKE, 35 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, a very likely ſmooth ſkin Negroe, when cloſely examined ſtammers in his ſpeech; the other named DAVID, brother to Luke, is about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, ſpare and active, has a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face, the conſequence of a ſcald, has worked ſome time in a blackſmith's ſhop and may offer to work at that trade; they went off together, and is ſuppoſed they intend to New-Jerſey; any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid Negroes in any goal, ſo that I can get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS, for either. §4w. JAMES SULLIVAN.

New-London, Cheſter county, May 24, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MACKEY, deceaſed, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers. And thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them, regularly proved, to

JANE MACKEY, Executrix.
WILLIAM SHERER,)
JOHN M'DOWELL,) Executors.

†

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1788.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of three per cent. was declared on the capital ſtock of the bank for the laſt half year; and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the tenth inſtant.

Imported in the Pigou, from London, Grange, Liverpool, and Joanna, from Glaſgow, by, and for ſale at

John and James Olden's *Store*,

In Second, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of

IRISH-Linens,
Checks,
Printed Cottons,
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,
Velverets and Corduroys,
Sewing Silk and Twiſt,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Moreens and Durants,
Wide & narrow bindings,
4/4 and 4 lb. Pins,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Scotch and German Oznabrigs,
German Lawns,
Plain Kentings,
Scotch Threads, from No. 6 to 50.
Coloured Threads, No. 8, 10 & 12.
Haerlem Lace, No. 0 to 12.
Kenting Handkerchiefs,
Black Sattin and Paduaſoy Ribbons,
Metal Buttons,
Ivory, Horn and crooked Combs,
Barlow and ſpotted handled Knives,
Knives and Forks,

Together with a large collection of plain and ornamental Looking Glaſſes, common and in grain Scotch Carpets and Carpeting, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead, Copper in Sheets, Shot of all ſizes, Ruſſia Hogs Briſtles, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, Sheet Iron, Tin, No. 1 and 2, red Lead, white Lead, dry and ground in oil, yellow Oaker, Spaniſh brown, Pruſſian blue, Stone Oaker, Venetian red, Patent yellow, Vermillion, London and Briſtol Pewter, Crowley's Steel, &c. 6 w.

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars REWARD.

LOST,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £ 734	12 6
3343	649	11 2
3344	586	10 0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £ 21	16 5
3355	23	15 9
3356	66	18 11
3357	45	5 0
3358	38	6 8
3359	165	2 7
3360	171	12 4
3361	14	1 3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. c t f

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NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the ſubſcriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceaſed, againſt THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of ſaid William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any ſum or ſums of money due to the eſtate of the ſaid William Neill, from any perſon or perſons whatſoever.

Theſe are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every perſon and perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Neill, deceaſed, not to pay, or in any manner ſettle or adjuſt the reſpective claims againſt them with the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife, or either of them, as ſuch payments or ſettlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the ſubſcriber again for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas M'Intire and Iſabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the perſonal eſtate of the teſtator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
e 3 w Executor of William Neill.

RAN away on the 12th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named *James Broadley*, about 18 years of age, very fond of liquor, and when in it very quarrelſome; had on when he went away, a good houſe-linen ſhirt, ticklenburg jacket, waiſtcoat and trowſers, good beaver hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with yellow buckles, and a large new black Barcelona handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have ONE SHILING reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ROBERT BRIDGES.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hereford townſhip, Bucks county, on the 22d day of April laſt, a bay HORSE, about 10 or 12 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots; and a roan COLT, about one year old, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for charges on the 10th day of September next, by §

Hereford, June 10, 1788. ISAAC ZIEGLER.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, as uſual. ‡ 3 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.